

The invention of wireless in Russia.

INTRODUCTION

Wireless is one of the greatest victories of human genius. This victory was not easy.

For almost 60 years, the inquiring mind of a person had to fight before being able to stand on solid ground in the field of wireless telegraph and conquer its new industry for electrical engineering.

The first step to the discovery of wireless was made in 1831 by Mikhail Faraday, when he discovered electromagnetic induction between two completely separate electrical circuits, and the wireless itself actually became possible in 1892, when Eduard Branly discovered his famous detector of weak electromagnetic waves.

In 1895, three years after the discovery of Branly, the famous Russian scientist and teacher of the Mine Class in the city of Kronstadt, Alexander Stepanovich Popov, created his famous radio station reception scheme.

In April, 1895, at a meeting of the Physical Department of the Russian Physicochemical Society, A. S. Popov made a report entitled: "On the relation of metal powders to electrical vibrations" and for the first time introduced the scientific world to his invention, which constituted a new era in the field of applied electrical engineering.

The entire 23-year period of the development of wireless telegraph in Russia should be divided into two large periods.

The first 9-year period from 1895 to 1904 represents the period of the full heyday of wireless telegraph in Russia. This period unfortunately did not last long.

In 1904, the Japanese War unexpectedly stopped the natural scientific and consistent development of wireless telegraph. In 1904, radio telegraphs were assigned an exclusively practical task: to provide means for maintaining communication between military vessels and between separate parts of the land front. This imprint of almost exclusively practical character remained on the entire further development of wireless telegraph in Russia, therefore this period should be highlighted in a special chapter.

In turn, we will have to divide the first main period into two smaller periods: the Pre-Hogland period from 1895 to 1900 and the After-Hogland period from 1900 to 1904.

The second main period of the development of wireless telegraph in Russia is divided into three small periods: the period of the first war in which wireless was used, then the period of centralization of wireless telegraph activity and the third period - the period of the second war.